

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62.67

1908

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
FEB 5 1908
000000000

CATALOGUE

LIBRARY
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

OF
STRAWBERRY PLANTS



HIGHLAND

M. CRAWFORD COMPANY

CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

Again we come to you with heartiest greetings, and wish you a happy and prosperous New Year. Let us hope that the financial cloud which shadowed the passing of 1907 will soon be dispelled, and that the approaching spring may surpass all its predecessors in prosperity.

We return thanks for the liberal patronage accorded us last spring, and for the many expressions of commendation which rewarded our efforts to please, and showed that they were appreciated. It will be our aim this year, as heretofore, to send out good plants, true to name, well packed, and warranted to give satisfaction. Our plants were all grown on our own grounds, with the exception of the Fendall, which we shall obtain from the originator.

The season of 1907 was one of the most peculiar on record. There were a few hot days in the latter part of March, but the month of April was almost wintry. May was cold and rainy and so was the early part of June. Strawberries did not begin to ripen with us until the fifteenth of June, from ten days to two weeks later than usual. The season was very long. We had strawberries for the table about five weeks.

We canned twenty-eight different varieties by way of experiment, and the most of them looked so nice in the jars that we came to the conclusion that there are but few kinds that are not good for canning. We mention in our descriptions quite a number that were especially fine.

Our Mr. M. Crawford, who spent the year 1907 in Wisconsin, returned in December, and will be with us this year as of old. This is a source of great pleasure to us, for although we had a fine trade last season, and apparently succeeded in giving universal satisfaction, we missed the head of the firm in many ways, most of all in answering questions.

GLADIOLUS BULBS.

Our bulb business has become almost entirely wholesale, and the greater part of our blooming stock is already disposed of, but we still have a few thousand choice mixed bulbs with which we can accommodate those who may desire to buy at retail.

PRICES.

	BY EXPRESS, NOT PREPAID.	12	100	1000
XX, First Size—One and one-half inches in diameter and up,	-	\$.50	\$3.00	\$25.00
Second Size—One to one and one-half inches in diameter,	-	.40	2.25	18.00

Six and fifty at dozen and hundred rates, respectively.

If wanted by mail, add ten cents a dozen for first size, and five for second.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

No. 60.

Columbus, Ohio, August 27, 1907.

This is to certify that in accordance with the provisions of the Nursery and Orchard Inspection Law of the State of Ohio, the nursery stock for sale by M. Crawford Co., of Cuyahoga Falls, Summit Co., O., has been inspected by a duly authorized Inspector, and has been found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases.

Invalid after September 15, 1908.

C. W. MALLY, Chief Inspector.

Our Premium Berry for 1908.

Several years ago Mr. J. R. Peck of Missouri, the originator of the Challenge and Helen Gould strawberries, produced another which he thought the best he had ever seen, and paid the head of this firm the high compliment of naming it Matthew Crawford. A year ago we purchased the entire stock of this new variety, thinking to introduce it at some future time, but we have decided to give it to our customers as a premium this spring, according to our offer on page 13.

We quote Mr. Peck's description as follows: "The Matthew Crawford makes a large, stocky plant, resembling the Brandywine in this respect. The foliage is dark green and perfectly healthy. The fruit stems are rather short, and the blossoms and fruit are well protected from late frosts and scalding sun. It is the most prolific variety bearing very large fruit that I have ever seen. The berries are conical in form, no mis-shapen or very small ones. The color is a brilliant red, inclining to dark red when very ripe. It colors all over at once, no white side or green nose. The flavor is fine, and it is very firm for so large a berry, I have shipped it 280 miles in common express cars, and it arrived in fine condition. It is a bisexual, rich in pollen.

I consider the Matthew Crawford the nearest approach to a perfect strawberry that I have ever seen in twenty-seven years' experience in growing and testing strawberries, and I am proud of being its originator." Season medium.

The Highland Strawberry.

This is our leader for this season, and we are pleased to offer our customers a berry that promises to be so profitable. It is a chance seedling, found by T. B. Carlisle of Mahoning County, Ohio. He has tested it ten years, and finds it the best money maker he grows. It makes large, healthy plants, and is more productive than any other variety in the collection at the Wooster Experiment Station. The fruit is of good size, fine in color and form, of fairly good quality and moderately firm. It has been carefully tested at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, and we subjoin the four reports sent out by that institution.

1904—The Highland, this season, was the most prolific of the one hundred and forty-six varieties composing the Station's test plats. Fruit medium to large, bluntly conical; color bright scarlet; flesh red clear through. Plants very large, strong and vigorous. Flowers imperfect and quite resistant to cold. Notwithstanding that it might truly be said it is not firm enough for a commercial variety where long shipment would be necessary, it is amply firm for the grower who is within reasonable distance of his market; and for this class of growers the Highland gives bright promise of being a great "business" berry and a money maker for even the small planter.

1905—Highland was the most prolific variety in our collection. It is very promising and desirable, especially for the grower who is situated near a good home market.

1906—Highland for the third season stands in the front rank of varieties remarkable for prolificacy; this season again surpassing all others in the quantity of fruit produced. It is as firm as Bubach, and has always reminded the writer of Crescent, if that old and remarkably prolific variety could be imagined "over-grown" both in plant and fruit.

1907—During the four years Highland has been upon the Station grounds, it has not failed to give very prolific crops. It seems strong and persistent in all its

admirable points. A quart-maker of bright, handsome berries of very acceptable quality.

A large number of the leading strawberry firms of the country are selling the Highland this spring, and we anticipate for it a speedy advance to the front rank of popularity as a market berry. We have a large stock of plants, and feel confident that we shall be able to supply all demands. Season medium. \$2.00 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

Recent Introductions.

We have a few varieties which we now offer for the first time, and will describe in a section by themselves, before beginning upon the list of standard sorts.

COOPER. P.—This was originated by Mr. Samuel Cooper of Delavan, N. Y., who speaks of it as follows:

"The Cooper is a seedling of the Pan-American. It is not a fall-bearing variety. The plants stand about one foot high at fruiting time and grow very erect so that the fruit can be easily seen simply by pushing the foliage one side. Fruit stems are about six to eight inches long. It makes plants very freely and if set five feet apart in the row in the spring, will make a fine hedge row by turning the runners in line. It does best to have the row not over six inches wide, making it easy to cultivate and keep the weeds down. It is a staminate; season, medium to late. It yielded at the rate of 8,000 quarts to the acre on plants set in August."

In regard to the fruit, Mr. Cooper says that it is of good size and perfect shape, red clear through, of the finest flavor, excellent for canning, and a splendid shipper.

Our own notes of last June say, "Beautiful glossy red, with yellow seeds like Sterling. Very good indeed. All the same shape, perfect cones. Calyx close to berry."

DICKY. P.—This was one of the novelties of 1907, originated by J. D. Gowing of eastern Massachusetts, and introduced by C. S. Pratt, who sent out the Sample ten years ago. We quote Mr. Pratt's description:

"It is a better berry than Sample; it is as large and productive, and is very firm; colors all over,—no green tips; very fancy. The Dicky will produce as many quarts of fruit as the Sample, and will sell for three or four cents more per quart in the market. I have been growing strawberries for forty years, and have never seen a finer thing in the berry line in my life. The Dicky is a long-season berry. Last year, (1906) it commenced to ripen at the middle of June, and on July 18th Mr. Gowing picked five crates of fine fruit."

FENDALL. P.—This new candidate for popular favor was originated in Maryland, by Chas. E. Fendall, who states that it is a seedling of the well known Wm. Belt, and names its special merits as "great vigor of plant growth; splendid root system; wonderful productiveness; large size and fine flavor; and length of bearing season." He further says: "The plant is strong and vigorous, clean and healthy. Its foliage is a beautiful light green, and as yet has not shown the slightest blemish in any respect. It throws out a great many runners which root splendidly in a very short time. The roots are large and long, often penetrating the soil to the depth of ten or twelve inches, reminding one rather of clover roots than strawberries. The berries are perfect beauties, rich in color, smooth and glossy, with long stems and very large, exceedingly showy caps. They are as large as any other variety grown, if not larger, and of delicious flavor. In length of season it is remarkable. In 1906 I picked berries from it on the 25th of May, and the last on the 4th of July. It yielded at the rate of 16800 quarts per acre. In 1907 fine berries were picked from the Fendall from the second of June to the tenth of July."

Mr. Fendall's circular contains a picture of a single berry, actual size, as may be seen by the seeds, which measures two and fifteen-sixteenths inches across.

JULY. I.—From H. J. SCHILD, of Michigan. Descended from Jessie, Crescent, Ionia, and Warfield. The originator describes it as follows:

"This is without doubt the latest variety grown. It is truly a July berry without being held back for late results. It does not commence to ripen until other varieties are gone. One of the hardiest plants grown, standing hot sun like a tobacco plant. This is a money maker, always commanding the highest price. A bright red, smooth handsome berry, of fine quality and good size. Does well on sand or clay soil."

OSWEGO. P.—Sent out last year by L. J. FARMER, of Oswego County, N. Y., who says in his catalog for 1907:

"This new strawberry is now introduced to the public for the first time. It is supposed to be a seedling of the Bubach, fertilized by Sharpless. It originated in an old family berry bed and attracted attention by its large size and ability to produce a large crop of berries under neglect. It was transferred to the family garden and grown there for years before it finally attracted the attention of commercial growers. The plants are large and vigorous, producing a sufficient number of young plants while the old parent plants tend to bunch up much like the old Parker Earle. It is very distinct in growth. The berries are very large, of a bright crimson color and ripen about the same time that Sample ripens. The blooms are very fertile and therefore good to pollenate pistillate varieties planted close by. A berry grower who had one-half acre of them, received \$400 for the crop. It has the characteristic of bearing large crops under partial neglect. It is not a pet variety but a rough and ready berry that will please the average farmer." Late.

RED BIRD. P.—Originated in Mississippi, a cross between Murray and Hoffman, both extra early market berries. The foliage is somewhat similar to Hoffman, but much more vigorous in growth. It is said to be large, of good flavor, very productive, and an excellent shipper. Very early. Ripens with Excelsior, and superior to it in every way.

SARATOGA. P.—This was originated and introduced by Wm. Palmer of Saratoga County, N. Y. From his circular we compile the following:

"It is a strong grower, making just enough large plants for heavy fruiting. A single plant set in May, 1906, and grown with ordinary field culture, was exhibited at the New York State Fair in September of the same year, and showed an increase of 25 good plants, and several small ones. A portion of three acres was set with this variety and cared for the same as the balance of the field, and yielded, at one picking in the height of the season at the rate of 5918 quarts per acre. It has been tested on different soils for three years with equally good results. It is a cross between Glen Mary and Sample, two of the leading all-round berries, and is large, deep red, firm, and a good shipper. Season from medium to late, ripening the last of its crop with Gandy." Geo. R. Schaubert, who assisted in introducing the Saratoga, says: "I have full confidence in the originator, and have known him for years, so feel no hesitation in giving his description, as he is very conservative, and will not put a thing out until thoroughly tested."

Selecting Varieties.

This is an important item in the business of growing strawberries. The planter must consider his geographical situation, the location and character of his land, his distance from market, his mode of transportation, the demands of his market, whether for early or late varieties, whether for choice fruit at high prices or cheap berries and plenty of them, and so on, until he has canvassed the entire subject. Then he should study the characteristics of the different varieties, and determine which are best suited to his needs.

In this little book we aim to give such information as will assist the reader to decide as wisely as he possibly can without actual test, what varieties are likely to yield the best results for him. It has been our policy from the beginning of our business career to make our catalog trustworthy and helpful, and we propose to continue along the same line.

We offer a number of the best old varieties, which have made their reputation and settled down to stay, and some newer ones which are still on probation, and may or may not be added to the list of reliables. Time and trial will decide. If one wishes to find out whether or not any of the new kinds are suited to his requirements it will be necessary for him to experiment, and this is a work that can not well be done by proxy. Different conditions and methods produce varied results, and the work of one, be it ever so careful, may not decide what will fit another's needs. We give the results of our own observations and the testimony of others in regard to the new candidates for favor, with the hope of aiding our customers to reach correct conclusions, but these can serve only as a general guide. The safe way is for each grower to test those varieties which appear to have the traits he desires, and decide for himself.

As for the old, well established sorts, they have been so thoroughly tried in different locations, on various soils, and under many methods of culture, that the planter can judge with reasonable certainty, from their general reputation which will suit him best.

Every year we take up some new sorts, and drop some old ones, not necessarily because they are unworthy of being retained, but because we must keep our list down to a reasonable number, and when we notice that there is but little demand for a variety we let it go, unless it seems to possess very superior merit.

It is sometimes said that there is no use in introducing so many new varieties of strawberries, we have too many already. It may be true that we have too many, but it is only by continued striving after something better that we make improvement. Each new introduction probably shows great merit in its native locality, and whether it will do well elsewhere or not, can be determined only by trial. If found wanting, it is dropped; if deserving, it is given another test, and another, and so on, until, if finally worthy, it is accorded the high rank which each originator hopes his favorite will attain. The labor of testing the many which fall by the way is more than recompensed by the value of the few which climb to places of distinction.

Perfect and Imperfect Blossoms.

Strictly speaking, strawberry blossoms are of three kinds, staminate, pistillate, and bi-sexual or hermaphrodite.

Staminate blossoms have stamens, and produce pollen, but are without pistils, and yield no fruit. They are scarcely known at the present time, but were quite common fifty years ago; as mates for pistillate kinds. The term "staminate" is now applied to any variety that produces stamens.

Pistillate varieties are without stamens, and yield no pollen, hence their blossoms must be fertilized from other sources. They are usually good bearers when properly pollenized. Pistillate and imperfect mean the same.

Bisexual varieties have both stamens and pistils, and are able to fertilize not only their own blooms but those of imperfect sorts. Although combining both sexes they are commonly called staminate. Perfect means the same.

We have adopted "perfect," marked P., and "imperfect," marked I., for use in our catalog.

In planting imperfect varieties it is customary to set every fourth or fifth row with some perfect sort. They should bloom about the same time. However,

pistillate blooms that fail to be pollenized as soon as they are ready will remain in a receptive condition for some days waiting for pollen. Many of the so-called pistillate varieties have a few stamens, and are able to pollenize themselves to some extent. This fact has given rise to the opinion that it is not necessary to have perfect varieties near the imperfect, but this is erroneous, and likely to lead to failure. The safe way is to have every fifth row perfect, and even then, unfavorable weather conditions may prevent proper fertilization.

Distances in Planting.

We are sometimes asked how far apart different varieties should be set. This depends largely upon circumstances. The richness of the soil, the method to be adopted by the grower, and the natural constitution of the variety under consideration must be taken into account. On land of reasonable fertility, when the plants are to be grown in matted rows, which is the system in most general use, ordinary varieties may be set about three and a half by two feet, and the rampant runners, like Sen. Dunlap and Warfield, four by four. If the plants are to be grown in hedgerows, three and a half by one and a half will do very well, and for hill culture three and a half by one and a half or two.

Classes.

For convenience we give below alphabetical lists of the early, medium and late varieties:

Early.—Arnout, August Luther, Climax, Fairfield, Fendall, Gill, Glen Mary, Golden Gate, Goldsborough, Haverland, Marshall, Red Bird, Sen. Dunlap, Staples, Warfield.

Medium.—Abington, Bubach, Cardinal, Cooper, Dicky, Ekey, Helen Gould, Highland, Kittie Rice, Margaret, Miller, Mrs. Miller, North Shore, Parsons' Beauty, Saratoga, Victor, Wm. Belt, Wonder, Woolverton.

Late.—Brandywine, Commonwealth, Gandy, July, Latest, Nettie, Oswego, Sample, Stevens, Uncle Jim.

Descriptions.

ABINGTON. P.—We gave this its second trial last June and July, and found it worthy of all the praise that had been bestowed upon it. As we said a year ago, the plant is large, healthy, thrifty and productive. It is a good plant maker, and the runners take root easily. The foliage is dark green and covers the bloom. The blossom is large and full, making it a good pollenizer. The fruit is large and good. It has a firm surface, which enables it to bear handling well, and makes it a good shipper. In color it is a bright red which extends half way to the center, shading to white in the heart, but the outer part contains so much color that the fruit is handsome when canned. It holds its color well after being picked, and makes a long season. It ripens with Bubach, and is likely to supersede that variety to a considerable extent, as it is firmer, brighter in color, and better in flavor. Season medium.

ARNOUT. P.—Another of our "two-year-olds," which, like the Abington, equals its recommendations. The plant is large, healthy and vigorous, and sends out a sufficient number of runners, which take root without trouble. The fruit stalks are large and strong, and the blossoms are well protected by the foliage. It is very productive, and the fruit is of good size, broadly conical, rich red with red flesh, and excellent in flavor. It has a small green calyx and a firm skin, and the seeds are on the surface, making it easy to handle without becoming bruised. It ripens all over, and is easily picked. Medium early, and makes a long season.

AUGUST LUTHER. P.—This is an old favorite for early, and deservedly so. The plant is small and healthy, makes long roots, and is as tough as grass. Like Sen. Dunlap and Warfield, it shows remarkable vitality, is a great runner, and should be given ample room. The berries are of fair size, oval in form, easily picked, firm and quite good. Its earliness makes it very acceptable.

BRANDYWINE. P.—One of the old reliables, well known and liked, especially in the south. The plant is a strong grower, makes plenty of stout runners which are quick to root, and is healthy and productive. It has the fault of raising its blossoms above the leaves, which makes it susceptible to frost. The fruit is always described as heart-shaped, and very aptly so. It is large, firm, and high flavored, has a rich, deep color, and is protected by a large green calyx. Season medium late.

BUBACH. I.—Our stock of this is so small that it is not worth our while to say much about it. It has been a leading variety for years, and is one of our good sellers. We much regret that we have not an abundant supply of plants. Early medium.

CARDINAL. I.—After five years of acquaintance with this variety we consider it a great berry. Our last year's description of the plant is as good as we can make. It is large and luxuriant, and sends out many sturdy runners, which take root readily and make strong plants. The leaves are smooth and handsome, and very large and thick, furnishing abundant shelter for the blooms and berries. The fruit is of good size, nearly round, obtusely pointed, and beautifully smooth and uniform. The color is a rich, brilliant red—no white or green tips,—and the flesh is fully as dark as the surface. It is firm enough for a distant market, and at the same time delicate and tempting. The flavor is good, but seemed rather more acid last season than in previous years. The seeds are small, red, and close together on the surface, which is so perfect in texture that the berries can be handled like plums. The Cardinal seems to be a berry adapted to all purposes, all soils, and all modes of culture. It ripens with the medium sorts, and makes a long season.

CLIMAX. P.—A vigorous grower and prolific bearer. The fruit is large, handsome in shape, and red to the center, but not so bright on the surface as some. Quality medium. It has become popular as a market berry on account of its earliness. It makes a long season.

COMMONWEALTH. P.—This is a thrifty grower, and makes a moderate number of runners which root as they go. It yields large crops of fine, handsome fruit, very large, and very dark red both without and within. In shape it is nearly round, slightly pointed, and the first berries are somewhat irregular. The seeds are bright and prominent, and the flesh is firm, sweet, and rich. Very fine for canning, on account of its beautiful color. It is very late in ripening, and keeps a long time after being picked.

EKEY. P.—This was introduced two years ago, with high praise from our State Experiment Station, and our experience the past summer justifies all that was said of it. The plants did well, and the fruit was extra fine. It is very long and very dark red, and so different from other berries in appearance that it attracts attention wherever it is shown. In flavor it is very good, though slightly acid, and for canning it can not be surpassed. It bears handling as well as Commonwealth. Season early medium and short.

FAIRFIELD. P.—A valuable early berry, ripening a few days ahead of Sen. Dunlap, and like that famous variety, healthy and hardy, with long roots which enable it to withstand drouth. The fruit is of fair size and flavor, firm, rather long conical in shape, colors all over a rich red to the heart, and is easily picked and hulled. Although early in ripening it blooms late, thus keeping out of the way of frost. Season very early and short.

GANDY. P.—Of this popular late berry we need say but little. We find in our last summer's notes, "First picking July Fourth. Beautiful red, glossy, light red within, seeds red above and yellow below. Rich flavor. Large, full calyx. Excellent for canning." It is well known that Gandy is not as productive as many other kinds, but it is so fine that growers keep on planting it. It yields both perfect and imperfect blooms. Late.

GILL. P.—We fruited this new early berry quite extensively last year, and found it a good yielder. The plant is thrifty, and makes many runners which root promptly. The fruit ripens very early, and is uniform in shape, almost round. It colors all over, light red at first, and inclined to be dull. If picked at this stage it is rather tart, but when fully ripe it is dark red, sweet and good. It is not remarkable as a shipper, but the surface is quite firm, and not easily bruised. Early.

GLEN MARY. P.—A rank grower, making strong, healthy plants with long roots. Very productive. The berries are of great size, and inclined to be rough and irregular in form, but beautiful in color, and good in quality. The Glen Mary is a good shipper, and popular for the home market. It also makes nice canned berries. Early.

GOLDEN GATE. P.—We sold this at a high price last season, on the say-so of others, without having seen the fruit ourselves, and now we are glad to say that it proved to be all that was claimed for it. It is a vigorous grower, and makes large plants with luxuriant foliage. The fruit is very large and beautiful, red and glossy, and the color of the surface extends half way to the center, which is white. Some of our largest specimens were wedge-shaped, but the typical form of the berry is a handsome oval. The flavor is mild and pleasant, but not rich. It ranks well for firmness. Medium early.

GOLDSBOROUGH. P.—Our last year's description of this variety was compiled from the originator's circular, and tallies so well with our own observations that we use the most of it again.

"The plant is tall and erect, and the berries, while not the largest, all come to perfection in color and flavor. The shape of the fruit is perfect, color also, being a waxy light scarlet with deeper shades when fully ripe. Its red pulp leaves a red juice in a saucer, like its wild parent of the fields, a quality almost bred out by the introduction of the South American sorts, which are white fleshed. It is rich, juicy, sweet and fragrant, requires no sugar, and is the only early berry I know which can be freely eaten out of hand. Some of the flowers are perfect, others imperfect, as to sex. They grow on reclining stalks about four inches long, close enough to be perfectly protected by the big leaves from frost, rain and sun, yet not so close as to interfere with mulching and picking. Its dark foliage is so fresh, sappy and green, its hidden fruit so red, glossy and sweet, that it is a pleasure to work among the plants. Judged by my card, it scores 95 points, as against 90 for the Brandywine, which in my opinion has more good points than any other of the standard sorts. It ripens a little later than the first earlies."

GOV. ROLLINS. I.—Our stock of this is so small that we do not think it worth while to offer it for sale this spring.

GREAT SCOTT. I.—We had a great demand for this last spring, and sold our plants so close that we have no more than we shall need for our own planting.

HAVERLAND. I.—Every grower knows the Haverland, and we shall sell all the plants we have without description. We only wish we had a great many more. Early.

HELEN GOULD. I.—This fine berry was given to our customers as a premium last year, and we now offer it for sale in small quantities.

It does better in hills than in matted rows, and needs plenty of plant food to en-

able the foliage to keep up with the fruit. When well nourished the plant is large and healthy, and produces a great crop. It sends out a moderate number of strong runners.

The fruit is large, and holds up well to the end of the season. In shape it is roundish conical, and quite uniform, though the first berry on the stem is sometimes triangular or slightly flattened, never cockscombed. In color it is a beautiful glossy red, the flesh is red, and the flavor rich and delicious, though not as sweet as that of Wm. Belt or Marshall. It is moderately firm, and very fine for canning. Season medium to late.

KITTIE RICE. I.—Sometimes called Downing's Bride. We have described this grand berry so many times that we have nothing new to say of it, so we will repeat some of the old sayings. It is good for home use, for market, for shipping, or for exhibition, and one of the finest for canning. The plant is a vigorous grower, healthy and productive. It makes just about the right number of runners, but they are slow in taking root. The natural constitution of the plant is such that it requires winter protection, and it is well worth the work. The fruit is large, conical, regular in form, dark red, glossy and very beautiful. The flesh is red, firm and of fine quality. Season medium.

Last year we had nearly a hundred thousand plants of Kittie Rice, and sold the most of them, but this season we do not dare to offer it by the thousand, lest we sell out before we begin to dig plants.

LATEST. I.—This variety has been before the public five years, and has established a splendid reputation. The plant is of good size, and a very thrifty grower and generous yielder. The fruit is conical in shape, large, long, smooth and handsome. It has the peculiarity of being dark, glossy red on the surface and light red in the centre, with white flesh between. It is firm enough to carry well, and the flavor is rich and sweet. It seems to have but one fault,—its inclination to fade soon after being picked. Notwithstanding its white flesh it looks fine when canned. The syrup is not as red as that of Kittie Rice and some others, but its clear, bright color makes it attractive. It is, as indicated by its name, very late.

MARGARET. P.—Like the Kittie Rice, this was produced by Mr. John F. Beaver, and they are two that any originator might be proud of. Both respond readily to extra care, and both need winter protection. The plant of the Margaret is large and healthy, with dark green foliage, and so vigorous in growth that it will bring its great crop of fruit to perfection and continue bright and luxuriant while producing an abundance of strong runners. The fruit is conical, sometimes oval, very large, dark red with a brilliant gloss, firm, and of the finest flavor. This is especially a berry for the amateur, and with his careful culture it surprises the most sanguine. Mid season.

MARSHALL. P.—One of the finest berries in cultivation. It makes a very large, stocky plant which produces a fair crop of berries of great size and exceeding beauty, nearly round in shape, very dark red and glossy, and firm enough to bear shipping well. Its flavor is delicious, and we place it next to Wm. Belt for sweetness. It is tender to frost, but with good care it is both pleasing and profitable. Beautiful for canning. Medium early.

MILLER. P.—A good standard sort, making large plants, which produce many runners and generous crops of fruit. The berries are very large, roundish conical and very uniform in shape, bright red in color with lighter flesh, moderately firm, and superior in quality. Early medium.

MRS. MILLER. I.—This variety was first disseminated three years ago, and has been gaining in favor ever since. It makes a fine, healthy plant which brings

ORDER SHEET.

M. CRAWFORD COMPANY, CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO.

Amount enclosed, \$ _____ Date, _____ 1908.

Name, _____

Address, _____

Ship on or about _____ by _____ to _____

Date

Mail or what Express

Name of Office

If we are sold out of anything ordered, may we substitute? If so, please state your preference.

No. Plants	VARIETY	PRICE		No. Plants	VARIETY	PRICE	
		\$	cts.			\$	cts.
.....	Abington.....	P	.....	.....	Nettie.....	I	.....
.....	Arnout.....	P	.....	.....	North Shore.....	P	.....
.....	Aug. Luther.....	P	.....	.....	Oswego.....	P	.....
.....	Brandywine.....	P	.....	.....	Parsons' Beauty.....	P	.....
.....	Bubach.....	I	.....	.....	Red Bird.....	P	.....
.....	Cardinal.....	I	.....	.....	Sample.....	I	.....
.....	Climax.....	P	.....	.....	Saratoga.....	P	.....
.....	Commonwealth.....	P	.....	.....	Sen. Dunlap.....	P	.....
.....	Cooper.....	P	.....	.....	Staples.....	P	.....
.....	Dicky.....	P	.....	.....	Stevens' Late Ch.....	P	.....
.....	Ekey.....	P	.....	.....	Uncle Jim.....	P	.....
.....	Fairfield.....	P	.....	.....	Victor.....	P	.....
.....	Fendall.....	P	.....	.....	Warfield.....	I	.....
.....	Gandy.....	P	.....	.....	Wm. Belt.....	P	.....
.....	Gill.....	P	.....	.....	Wonder.....	P	.....
.....	Glen Mary.....	P	.....	.....	Woolverton.....	P	.....
.....	Golden Gate.....	P	.....	.....	Blowers Blackberry.....	.....	.....
.....	Goldsborough.....	P	.....	.....	Eldorado ".....	.....	.....
.....	Haverland.....	I	.....	.....	Ward ".....	.....	.....
.....	Helen Gould.....	I	.....	.....	Blowers Cuttings.....	.....	.....
.....	Highland.....	I	.....	.....	Eldorado ".....	.....	.....
.....	July.....	I	.....	.....	Ward ".....	.....	.....
.....	Kittie Rice.....	I	.....	.....	Comet Currant.....	.....	.....
.....	Latest.....	I	.....	.....	Perfection ".....	.....	.....
.....	Margaret.....	P	.....	.....	Second column.....	.....	.....
.....	Marshall.....	P	.....	.....	Amount forward.....	.....	.....
.....	Miller.....	P	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Mrs. Miller.....	I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	First column.....	.....	.....	.....	Total.....	.....	.....

its whole crop to maturity. The foliage is dark green and ample, protecting the blossoms and berries well. The fruit stalks are large and strong. The fruit is large to very large, oblong in form and very firm in texture. We find the following in last season's notes: "Splendid color throughout. Rich flavor, but not as sweet as Wm. Belt or Marshall. Slightly rough on surface, but not ridged." Its great size, beautiful color and high flavor make it especially desirable for canning. Medium to late.

NETTIE. I.—Very late, and this quality, combined with great productiveness, gives the variety popularity as a money maker, although it is light in color and quite acid in flavor.

NORTH SHORE. P.—This rather new variety is rapidly gaining in favor. The plant is of good size, a vigorous grower and a prolific yielder. From our note book we describe the fruit as very large, rich red throughout, core and all. Fine, close seeds, red and yellow. Heart pithy, sometimes hollow. Excellent to handle. High flavor. Most fragrant of all. July Fourth, large, good, handsome. Season medium.

PARSONS' BEAUTY. P.—This and Pocomoke are very similar. Last spring this sold the better of the two, and we planted it to the exclusion of the other, but when fruiting time came we compared them critically, and decided that what little preference we had was in favor of Pocomoke.

Both are vigorous growers and very productive. The fruit is large and handsome, conical, bright red, and firm; rather tart, but popular with both growers and buyers. Good for canning, Season medium.

SAMPLE. I.—For many years this has been one of our most popular varieties. The plant is large and healthy, and has wonderful roots, which enable it to resist both drouth and frost. It is a good runner, and every plant made bears fruit. The berries are roundish conical, and of good flavor. They are fine red all through, moderately firm, and large to the close of the season. Good for canning. Late.

SEN. DUNLAP. P.—This belongs to that class of berries which make plants of only medium size but tough and hardy with long roots and a surprising capacity for enduring hardship. Such varieties make many runners and should be given plenty of room, as crowding the plants makes the fruit small. The Sen. Dunlap is very productive, and the fruit is of good size. It is conical in shape, and very uniform and handsome. The color is a deep, rich red, without and within, and the flavor is delicious. It is a first class shipper, and retains its brightness long after being picked. It does well everywhere, and is planted more extensively than any other variety at the present time. For canning it is fine, making a rich, red syrup. It begins to ripen early, and continues in bearing a long time.

STAPLES. P.—This is another of the Sen. Dunlap class, able to take care of itself to a great extent. The fruit is extremely dark, and especially fine for jam, being rather small for canning. Like the Gandy, it bears both perfect and imperfect blossoms. Early.

STEVENS' LATE CHAMPION. P.—One of the newer late berries, and a very good one. It makes strong, vigorous plants which yield heavy crops of fruit, and plenty of sturdy runners which take root promptly. The flowers and berries are well protected by the ample foliage. The fruit is large, long, a little flattened, and sometimes slightly creased, but generally smooth. The color is bright red, and the flesh is also red, but lighter. The flavor seemed rather more acid last year than before, but it is counted a good berry. It ripens all over, and has a firm surface protected by prominent seeds. It is one of the best to keep after being picked, and is good for canning. It ripens late, and makes a season of medium length.

UNCLE JIM. P.—Sometimes called Dornan. This makes a splendid plant with a generous green top and a great sheaf of roots that seem able to endure any amount of adversity. It is a prolific yielder and ripens its entire crop. The fruit is very large. This was the largest berry in our entire collection last summer, and was much admired. The color is a fine red with lighter flesh, and the seeds are red. The flavor is good. Some of the first berries to ripen are slightly corrugated, but still fine looking, and those that follow are smooth and handsome. When canned they retain their size remarkably well. We had twenty-eight varieties canned last summer by way of experiment and Uncle Jim was the most beautiful of all, on account of its size, though not as dark red as Commonwealth and some others. Late.

VICTOR. P.—The plant of this variety is of medium size, able to rough it like Sen. Dunlap, shows great tenacity of life, and is productive under any method of culture. The fruit is very large, round conical, sometimes ribbed, dark, handsome color throughout, of fine flavor and very firm. It is a great berry for table use or market, and good for canning. F. W. Rogers, of Massachusetts says: "The Victor has proved a great berry here with us. Your claims are far too modest." Medium to late.

WARFIELD. I.—So well known and popular that little need be said of it. The plants are rather small, but they mature great crops of beautiful dark red conical berries that are always in demand. It is an excellent shipper, and a favorite for canning, though not large. Medium early.

WM. BELT. P.—Last summer we made critical comparisons of varieties in regard to certain points, especially flavor, and invariably found Wm. Belt the best of all. In addition to its exquisite flavor, its great size and beautiful bright color recommend it to both the grower and the consumer. The plant is splendid for size and productiveness. It has one fault, but that is not universal,—in some localities it rusts. Where not thus affected it is a great favorite, and justly so. The first berry to ripen on each stem is of immense size, and cockscombed; the others are large, we may say very large, and uniformly conical.

The Rural New Yorker speaks of the Wm. Belt as healthy, reliable, and productive, a good pollinizer for pistillate sorts, large, sweet, rich, and best of all for table use. Season medium.

WONDER. P.—We have fruited this great berry four times, and our estimate of it has risen every year. It is truly a wonder for size of plants, luxuriance of foliage, length of roots, beauty of fruit, and productiveness. It is very large, and uniform in shape, obtusely conical, except that the first berry on the stem is sometimes ribbed. Its color is a fine bright red, and light red within. Season medium.

We were asked by a customer last year if Uncle Jim and Wonder were not the same, and this led us to make a careful comparison of the two in fruiting time. We found many points of resemblance, size, shape, and color, but Uncle Jim averages a trifle larger, and is rather better in flavor, while Wonder is more juicy. On this account it shrinks more in canning, requiring thirty-five berries to fill a pint Mason jar, against twenty-seven of Uncle Jim. Both are very handsome in the cans. Wonder was one picking earlier than Uncle Jim last season.

This variety was originated and named by Mr. S. A. Sampsel of Erie County, Ohio, and has sometimes been called Sampsel's Wonder, occasionally Sampsel. It is different from World's Wonder and Wild Wonder, both of which are on the market.

WOOLVERTON. P.—An old and reliable variety. The plants are large and thrifty, and make a moderate number of short runners. It is a great yielder of large berries which are firm, and good for shipping. They are bright red, and sometimes rough on the surface, but generally conical. In some seasons they show white tips, but last year they ripened all over and were fine. The Woolverton blooms a long

time, which makes it a good pollinizer. It begins to ripen with the medium sorts, and continues in bloom about a month.

To Our Customers.

PACKING AND SHIPPING.

We begin to ship plants as soon as we can dig them—usually about April first, sometimes a little earlier. We do not hold plants in cellars over winter. We do not ship plants by freight. We guarantee that all plants ordered sent by mail or express before May first to points in the United States shall reach their destination in safety. If any fail to do so, or if any mistake occurs, we stand ready to make good the loss or rectify the error, if notified promptly.

It would be a great help to us, and a pleasure as well, if you would state, when writing for plants, about what time you would like them shipped. If you are unable to tell in advance, it would answer our purpose as well if you would order us to ship when notified, and then write when ready for the plants. Many have already adopted this plan, and it is so helpful to us that we would be very thankful if all would do the same. We like to ship plants when they are wanted, if possible,—neither too early nor too late.

It is our custom to acknowledge the receipt of orders the day they are received, and if you do not hear from us within a reasonable time it would be well to write again. Your order or our response might go astray. For every order that goes by express we send a card of notification by mail.

PLANTS TO CANADA.

Owing to the Canadian regulations in regard to the admission of nursery stock into the Dominion, sometimes causing delays which the shipper can not avoid, we decline to guarantee the safe arrival of plants sent into Canada. Our responsibility on such shipments ceases when we have delivered them to the postal department or the express company.

MODES OF SHIPMENT.

We can ship by express directly over the lines of the United States and Adams Express Companies. We have an excellent method of packing, which combines lightness and security, and thus renders transportation as inexpensive as possible.

Sending plants by mail has long been a specialty with us, and we have sent them with perfect success to every state and territory in this country, and most of the provinces of Canada.

EXTENT OF GUARANTEE.

It is our custom to warrant our stock pure, and true to name, and it has never been otherwise, except in a few instances where we received mixed or spurious stock and did not find it out soon enough to withhold it from sale; but we will not hold ourselves liable for an amount greater than that actually paid us for the stock.

TERMS.

Cash with order or before shipment. We vary from this rule in our dealings with Experiment Stations and other public institutions, which observe certain formalities in doing business; and sometimes in favor of old customers with whom our past dealings have been satisfactory to us.

SUBSTITUTING.

When we are out of a variety ordered, we can frequently substitute another to the advantage of the purchaser, if permitted to do so. It is a good idea for customers who do not order very early, to name a second choice, that is, what they would like next best if they can not get what they order. This often proves a great saving of

time. It sometimes happens that a man gets his ground ready, and then sends for plants, only to find that one or more of the varieties that he wants are sold out. This necessitates correspondence and consumes time, and he generally takes a substitute at last. By providing for this contingency at first he might have avoided the delay, and gained the great advantage of having his plants set at the proper time.

On orders received before May first we do not substitute without permission, but we reserve the right to do so after that time. In ordinary seasons we prefer not to accept orders later than the above date, but the spring of 1907 was so extremely cold and stormy that growers did not seem to feel any certainty that they would be able to plant at all until the ordinary time for such work was past, and consequently nearly one third of our orders came in May.

ORDERING EARLY.

It is a good plan for customers to send in their orders as early as possible, while the stock is full. Some have adopted the thrifty practice of doing this as soon as they can make their selections from the catalog, with a small remittance as a guarantee of good faith, and when ready for the plants they send the amount due. By this method they are almost certain to get what they want, whereas, if they wait until it is time to plant, some varieties are quite likely to be sold out.

HINDRANCES.

As previously stated, we begin to ship plants as soon as we can dig them, and in some seasons the weather permits us to go on with few interruptions, while in others it is very adverse.

The month of April is the time that we depend upon to do the most of our shipping, and in the last seven years we have had three good Aprils and four bad ones. That of 1907 was the worst of all. There were only three days in the month that our force of workers could make full time. Ten days we were hindered wholly or in part by frost in the ground, six by snow, and seven by rain. These conditions prevailed so generally that although our work was far behind time we did not have the discomfort of feeling that people were waiting anxiously for plants that we could not send. They were as unable to plant as we were to ship. Let us hope that the coming spring has better things in store. In this connection we wish to thank our customers for their kindness and patience in the past at times when we could not serve them as soon as they were ready, much as we wished to do so.

IN REGARD TO PRICES.

Some purchasers are surprised at the high prices of plants in the summer and early fall. We will explain: There is almost no waste in taking up plants in the spring, for then nearly every one is salable, but it is very different in the summer and fall. Just beyond the plant to be taken up, on the same runner, there is a younger plant not yet ready to sell, beyond this is another still smaller, and so on. In taking up the only good plant on the runner the others are lost. We must charge for this loss. Not only this, but it is a slow process searching among young runners for plants old enough to sell, and this adds to the expense. Then, too, the plants that are near to the ones taken up are more or less disturbed. All these conditions make it necessary to charge more, and even then there is not much profit in it. The prices gradually diminish as the season advances and the waste becomes less, until at the first of November, when nearly all the plants have taken root, they can be sold almost or quite as cheap as in the spring.

We have discontinued the practice of issuing July reports, but we generally have plants of a few popular varieties in the fall for the accommodation of those who desire to plant at that time. We do not take plants from our spring-set beds for filling fall orders, but plant for that purpose the fall before, and cut off the blossoms in the spring.

PRICE LIST OF STRAWBERRIES.

Last season was not a prosperous one for the growth of plants with us, and consequently our stock is not as large as usual. We omit some varieties for want of plants, and some we offer in small numbers instead of by the thousand, as we have been accustomed to do.

Our prices are somewhat higher than they have been heretofore, for obvious reasons. The cost of labor and supplies has increased so much that we are compelled to make the advance.

PLEASE PRESERVE A MEMORANDUM OF YOUR ORDER HERE.

Date..... 1908. Amount sent, \$.....

To be shipped by..... on or about.....

These prices are by express, not prepaid.

When plants are ordered by mail, add 5 cents for each dozen; 10 cents for each 25; 30 cents for each 100.

For Canadian orders the above rates must be doubled.

Six plants of one variety at dozen rates; 50 plants of one variety at hundred rates; 500 plants of one variety at thousand rates.

Customers sometimes want 100 plants made up of four 25's, or 1000 made up of four 250's, and do not know what prices to affix. For this reason we have placed the prices of 25's and 250's on our list.

Imperfect varieties (I) must have perfect varieties (P) near them.

Imperfect and pistillate mean the same; perfect, staminate and bisexual mean the same.

	12	25	100	250	1000		12	25	100	250	1000
Abington P.....	.20	.30	.75			Latest I.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	
Arnout P.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35		Margaret P.....	.20	.30	.75		
Aug. Luther P.....	.20	.30	.75			Marshall P.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Brandywine P.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35		Miller P.....	.20	.30	.75		
Bubach I.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35		Mrs. Miller I.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Cardinal I.....	.30	.45	1.00	1.75	6.00	Nettie I.....	.20	.30			
Climax P.....	.20	.30	.75			North Shore P.....	.20	.30			
Commonwealth P..	.20	.30	.75			Oswego P.....	.50	.75			
Cooper P.....	.50	.75	2.00			Parsons'					
Dicky P.....	.60	.90	3.00			Beauty P.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Ekey P.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35		Red Bird P.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Fairfield P.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00	Sample I.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Fendall P.....	3.00	4.50				Saratoga P.....	1.00	1.50	5.00		
Gandy P.....	.20	.30	.75			Sen. Dunlap P.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Gill P.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00	Staples P.....	.20	.30			
Glen Mary P.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00	Stevens' Late					
Golden Gate P.....	.60	.90	2.00	3.50	12.00	Champion P.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Goldsborough P....	.30	.45	1.00	1.75	6.00	Uncle Jim P....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Haverland I.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35		Victor P.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Helen Gould I.....	1.00	1.50	4.00			Warfield I.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Highland I.....	2.00	3.00	10.00			Wm. Belt P.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
July I.....	.50	.75				Wonder P.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35	4.00
Kittie Rice I.....	.20	.30	.75	1.35		Woolverton P..	.20	.30	.75	1.35	

OUR PREMIUM OFFER FOR 1908.

This does not apply to Highland plants sold to dealers at trade rates. Otherwise, for every dollar received for plants between now and May first we will send one good plant of the Matthew Crawford strawberry.

BLACKBERRIES.

The blackberry should be planted in the fall or very early in the spring. It starts into growth at the first possible chance, and the young shoots are tender, and liable to be broken off in handling. It is a profitable fruit to raise, requiring but little expense in the growing, and bringing good prices almost everywhere. The three varieties we offer are all highly recommended, and each is excellent in its way. We use last year's descriptions with some additions.

BLOWERS.—This is a luxuriant grower, and will climb to a height of ten or twelve feet, if supported, but it can be cut back and made to stand alone, like other blackberries. Newly set plants start their shoots out laterally, and run along the ground the first summer, but these are shortened in the fall or winter, and the next year's growth makes upright canes, which are stiff and strong. The Blowers is very productive, having yielded seventy bushels on a quarter of an acre, and its season is remarkably long, about two months. The fruit is large and handsome, and the flavor excellent. Mr. E. P. Powell, the well-known horticulturist, said three years ago that it was the best he had ever tasted, and commended it for its small seeds and large amount of pulp.

The plant has been counted perfectly hardy, and seems to merit the claim, so far as enduring cold is concerned. It has passed through many severe winters in Western New York, and two, at least, in Northern Ohio, without injury, but the winter of 1905-6 gave it a trial of another kind, which was even harder to withstand than extreme cold. The months of December and January were mild, even warm, like spring, and under the influence of such a temperature vegetation began to wake up, but February brought winter, stern and severe, with the mercury at zero and down to ten below the most of the time for eleven days. Everything outside was frozen as hard as iron, and many plants which had endured the most rigorous winters to perfection were either damaged or killed outright. Even blackcap raspberries and Rambler roses went down in the ordeal, killed to the ground in many places. It was like a freeze in April, after vegetation has started into life. The Blowers endured it moderately well, but was more or less injured in some localities. In our home garden it was hurt, and also across the street, but a mile farther north, on land of about the same elevation, it came through with flying colors, and bore an abundant crop. The owner, a market gardener, is delighted with it.

The winter of 1906-7 was not remarkable. We had some cold weather in January and February but not extremely cold. In the latter part of March we had a few days of very warm weather, and many thought that possibly spring had come. The mercury went as high as 84° in northern Ohio, and trees and plants were beguiled into commencing their year's work. On March twenty-sixth we had an electrical storm which continued all day and evening. Following these signs of summer we had the coldest April on record, and the buds which had ventured out too soon were killed. Even lilacs showed but scant bloom, and that at the last of May, nearly a month too late. Our Blowers blackberries suffered with other things.

ELDORADO.—This excellent variety has been in cultivation a dozen years or more and has a high reputation, well established. It is a strong grower, and perfectly hardy, even in the extreme cold of the far northwest. It is immensely productive, and the berries are borne in clusters. They are of good size, glossy jet black, sweet and melting, and keep bright long after being picked.

We had no bearing plants of Eldorado, and so could not judge of the effects of the spring extremes on that variety in our locality, but a commercial fruit grower a few miles distant had a fine crop on a quarter of an acre.

WARD.—This was discovered several years ago, growing in a fence row in

New Jersey. It attracted much attention at the time, and later on, and has been steadily growing in favor ever since. It is a vigorous grower, a wonderful yielder, and perfectly hardy wherever it has been tried, so far. After an extremely cold winter in New England some years ago, it was alive to the tips. The fruit is large, handsome, and good. J. H. Hale says: "Of large size, jet black color, firm for shipment, yet tender and melting all through, without core, and of highest quality." He also says, alluding to its productiveness: "I thought I had seen blackberries before, but your field of Ward caps the climax. Those rows of strong, thrifty, well-branched plants, so literally covered with fruit that it actually blotted out nearly all the foliage, seemed almost like too much of a good thing."

The Rural New Yorker speaks as follows, in 1905: "The Ward Blackberry.—Plants set in April, 1904, fruited this year with considerable freedom. The canes made a short and sturdy growth, and were not in the least injured by the very severe winter. The berries are large, jet black and of best quality, with small, tender core. The market value of the berries has been demonstrated in this county by several years' experience. They carry well, not changing color after picking, and always bring top prices. We like the sturdy growth, healthy foliage and freedom from suckers. If the plants are able to resist disease, of which they have shown no trace, there is little doubt Ward will take place among our best commercial blackberries."—W. V. F.

PRICES.

Blowers, Eldorado, Ward.—By express, not prepaid, 40 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per hundred.

Six of one kind at dozen rates; fifty of one kind at hundred rates.

If wanted by mail, add ten cents for each dozen.

Root cuttings, by mail or express, 20 cents per 25; 50 cents per hundred; \$4.00 per thousand.

These cuttings are of good size, and in perfect condition. They may be used instead of plants,—four by eight feet, and two inches deep.

None for sale after May first.

CURRENTS.

The currant was a popular fruit in the days of our grandparents, and every garden had its row, generally along the fence. Then the worms came, and gradually the old rows disappeared, but after awhile the virtues of hellebore were discovered, and currant growing revived. At the present time it is almost as sure a crop as it was fifty years ago, for those who are vigilant to discover the enemy, and active in applying the remedy. There has been much improvement in varieties, and with this has come a growing demand for the fruit, attended by increased profit in producing it. The two kinds that we offer are probably the best before the public.

COMET.—We obtained this from the introducer, Mr. Fell, of the island of Jersey, in 1898, and first offered it for sale in 1904. Some who bought plants then have ordered more since, so we conclude that they must have considered in promising. We have had it in bearing six years, and are highly pleased with it, although our fruit was grown on bushes that were trimmed close for cuttings every year. The bush is a satisfactory grower, and holds its leaves late. It is a good bearer, equal to the Victoria and other prolific sorts. It produces large bunches of large berries. Bunches have been grown containing 26 berries, almost equal to small clusters of Delaware grapes. Prof. Beach, formerly of the N. Y. Experiment Station, says that the berries will average larger than those of Perfection, which is probably the best American variety. The flavor of the Comet is excellent, and it

hangs on the bushes in good condition for a long time after ripening. It has taken first prizes at exhibitions wherever shown in England.

Another year's acquaintance serves to confirm our high opinion of the Comet.

PERFECTION.—This was originated by Chas. G. Hooker, of Rochester, N. Y., who crossed Fay's Prolific with White Grape, hoping to combine the large size and color of Fay with the high quality and productiveness of White Grape. The result was a fine currant. It was entered for the famous Patrick Barry gold medal, and won it, the committee making the following report: "Cross between Fay's Prolific and White Grape. Season of ripening same as Cherry and Fay. Color, bright red, a good grower. Size, very large, larger than Fay and Cherry. Clusters very long. Very productive, resembling the White Grape in this respect. Quality, very fine. Not so acid as Fay and other red sorts. As a table currant cannot be surpassed. A very important fact is that it has a long stem from fruit to attachment to branch, making it easy to pick."

The Perfection also received the highest award at the Buffalo Exposition, and a gold medal at the World's Fair in St Louis.

In a recent letter from the introducers we have the following: "We have been making inquiries in regard to how the currant is doing in different sections, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and are pleased to report that we have had nothing but words of praise from all sections. We have not received one unfavorable report."

We fruited the Perfection in a small way last summer for the first time, and were exceedingly pleased with it. For table use it is fine, for canning beautiful, and the jelly made from it is exquisitely bright in color and almost as transparent as water.

PRICES.

Comet, Perfection.—By express, not prepaid, 20 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

Six of one kind at dozen rates; fifty of one kind at hundred rates.

If wanted by mail, add 15 cents for each dozen.

Strawberry Culture for Pleasure.

Assuming the ground to be very rich and thoroughly prepared, select large, handsome varieties of good quality. About the first of April plant them in rows four feet apart, and one foot in the row, and only one variety in each row. They should receive the best of culture, and have every blossom and runner cut off promptly. If this is kept up till July, the plants will be very strong, and will be sending out great, thick runners. Select two from each plant, and cut them off beyond the first node. One is to be layered on each side of the row, nine inches from the old plant, and placed so that its runners will run toward the next row. These are to be layered carefully on the surface—not buried a quarter of an inch. In three weeks, with good culture, they will be well rooted and self-supporting. Cut off the runners close to the young plant, and hoe up and carry off the old ones. This brings you up to the last of July, and the bed is stocked with better plants than could be transplanted by any means, and each one occupying two square feet of surface—21780 to the acre. With the best of care to the end of the season, and a heavy covering of straw not later than November 15th, each plant should yield a quart—680 bushels per acre. This is a high object to aim at, but plants have produced over two quarts at less than a year old.—*From Crawford's "Strawberry Culture."*

A FERTILIZER FOR THE STRAWBERRY.

People write to me quite frequently inquiring what is the best commercial fertilizer for the strawberry. I invariably advise them to use a good "Potato Phosphate," but this is not always easily found. I have been using commercial fertilizers more than forty years, and have tried many brands, giving liberal applications, for I hate to go to the expense of producing a crop and then fail for want of plant food in the soil. In growing a crop that is as valuable as the strawberry, one cannot afford to take any great risk to save the price of a few bags of fertilizer. The difference in value between a good crop of strawberries, say two hundred bushels or more per acre, and a poor one, say one hundred bushels or less, may easily amount to several hundred dollars on a single acre. The best commercial fertilizer that I ever used is a Potato Phosphate that is worth thirty dollars per ton, and a ton is enough to enrich from two to five acres, according to the previous fertility of the land. This brand is a complete fertilizer, suited to any crop on any soil. It is honestly made, of good materials, and produces astonishing results. It is so rich that only a small amount is required. It costs no more to carry it than a brand worth half as much. It is packed in sacks containing 100 pounds each; price \$1.50 per sack, or \$30.00 per ton. The buyer pays the freight. Ask your agent the rate from Zanesville, Ohio. Send your order to me with the cash, and the goods will be shipped promptly.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	- - - - -	2 to 3 per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid	- - - - -	9 to 10 per cent.
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	- - - - -	2 to 3 per cent.
Actual Potash K. 2 O.	- - - - -	6 to 7 per cent.

The ammonia in this brand is in an available form, not locked up in worthless materials, as ground leather scraps, hair, and so on.

M. CRAWFORD.

We found by last year's experience that some who would like to use fertilizer would also like instructions for applying it.

For strawberries, one way is to put it in with a grain drill, after the ground is prepared for planting, about a week or ten days before the plants are to be set, thus giving it time to become somewhat blended with the soil. By this method the entire surface is enriched, and for growing fruit in wide matted rows it has the advantage of giving all the plants an equal chance.

Another way, and the one we have adopted, is to wait a short time after the plants are set, until they have started into growth, and then apply the fertilizer by hand, strewing a small quantity around each plant. Care must be taken not to let it touch the leaves, as it is liable to burn them. For this reason it should be put on when the air is still, and also because a wind, or even a gentle breeze carries away the fine dust, and thus a portion of the richness is lost. When applied in this way the amount used may be divided, and part put on in the spring, say two-thirds, and the remainder in September, thus giving the runner plants a share. The amount required is exceedingly variable, according to the previous fertility of the soil, and the results aimed at. From 400 to 1,000 pounds per acre may be used, and even more if desired. We grow strawberries for plants, on land that is in good condition, and it is our custom to apply about 600 pounds per acre each year.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS---1907

Here is one "fresh from the mint," written January 11, 1908.

"Please send me your catalog of strawberry plants. I have bought plants of you for five or six years, and do not believe that any one could send out better plants than you do. I am always anxious to receive your catalog, for I know when I get it that I have a book of honest information."

THOS. A. COLE, Zig, Mo.

"Our strawberry patch for 1906, set with plants purchased from your nursery, produced the largest crop of fine berries we have ever grown. I can heartily recommend your plants to purchasers."

J. BEECHER ROGERS, Cadiz, Ohio.

"This is the third season that I have bought plants from you, and I am greatly pleased with the quality of your stock, and also your method of doing business. It is worth a great deal to me to know where to get honest plants and honest count."

MYRON RICE, Shortsville, N. Y.

"The currants came a few days ago. Although twenty days in the mails they arrived in fine shape. They were fine plants, well packed."

J. O. HOLT, Eugene, Oregon.

"The strawberry plants sent me this spring were very fine in quality and good order. Please accept my thanks for such liberal treatment in the gift of plants of new varieties."

ORR BROWN, Grant's Pass, Oregon.

"Strawberry plants arrived in prime condition. I have them set out. They are first class, and all living but one. The extra plants you sent are very fine. Many thanks for them."

J. W. POOLE, Vancouver, Washington.

"Plants received by mail March 21st in very good condition, and are all doing well. Your liberality is more than satisfactory. I did not expect to get so much for so little. Many thanks."

J. S. BREECE, Fayetteville, N. C.

"The strawberry plants shipped me about two weeks ago came through promptly and in fine condition. Some years have elapsed since I had any plants, in quantity, from you, but I am pleased to note that your high standard in grading and packing is being maintained."

M. J. GRAHAM, Adel, Iowa.

"The strawberry plants came in fine shape, good, honest, business plants, and such liberal count! Your customers should certainly appreciate your fair dealing. There is not one single black root in my entire order. Your plants are very fine."

M. M. LUZADER, Harrisville, W. Va.

"My strawberry plants arrived in splendid condition, and I am much pleased with your liberal way of dealing. It is a pleasure to do business with you, for I always get more than I pay for, and am sure of the goods being true to label,—a very great matter to the berry grower."

CHARLES E. CHAPMAN, North Stonington, Conn.

"I ordered a lot of plants of you last year which arrived in good shape, and were very satisfactory as regards both quality and quantity. For the liberal count and number of extras accept many thanks. I would like just a few plants this year to experiment with, and enclose order sheet. You may rest assured that when I need plants in the future you people will get my orders if you continue to give me as good plants as you gave me last year."

G. W. DALRYMPLE, North Adams, Mass.

"I enclose a small order for plants for my neighbor and myself. I enjoyed your catalog very much, as I do any thing that I can rely on as being strictly honest. Many of the catalogs sent out at the present day are so overdrawn and exaggerated that I do not care for them, and life is too short to be continually humbugged."

J. S. FEATHERSTONE, Hastings, Minn.

"It is a pleasure to receive plants from you. Both in quantity and quality you excel. To have any one take such pains with a small order as you do makes me glad indeed."

WM. E. RUTAN, Westwood, N. J.